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CHARTERED 1861.

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FRANCIS H. JENKS,

In the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York.

OFFICE OF

THE SAFE DEPOSIT CO. OF N. Y.,

146 Broadway,

Cor. Liberty Street.

The Safe Deposit Co. of New York, chartered April, 1861, was, when it went into operation, the first and only Incorporated Institution in the world of its kind.

Its increase of business has been all that could reasonably have been expected for the development of a new idea, involving in its working, interests of such importance to each of its patrons.

That its usefulness and security is appreciated by the community is demonstrated by the business it is doing, both in its extent and the character of those from and through whom it comes. The public has given it their generous confidence; and it has been largely indebted to all the Banks and the other moneyed Corporations of this city for much of its business through their kind recommendation; while it has been to the Company an approving endorsement of their efforts, that so large a portion of its new business is found to come from its favorable mention, and often its earnest recommendation by its Dealers. Their universal expression of satisfaction with our arrangements and the conduct of our business, and their frequent expressions of grateful appreciation of the comfort and security they have enjoyed in the use

of the facilities we offer, have been not the least among the compensations to those who took the risk of starting the untried enterprise.

No expense has been or will be spared to secure perfection in safety and the utmost convenience to its patrons. The cost of its fixtures has been large, and the great current expenses of the Company, from the nature of its business, are larger in proportion to receipts than those of any other financial corporation. All these render necessary a very considerable increase of the business of the Company, if its present exceedingly low rates are to be continued, in order to assure to its Stockholders a reliable and fairly remunerative return for the risk of their investment, and for their further personal liability as Stockholders, in what was, at the time of their subscription, an experiment.

To realize the results the acknowledged merits of the Institution seem to justify, and which its expenses demand, THE PUBLIC HAVE TO BE EDUCATED TO ITS USE, by placing and keeping before them the risks of the present customary mode of keeping Securities, Plate, Jewelry, and the various valuable Papers and Articles, for the safe-keeping of which the Company was organized.

With that view we issue this sketch of the REASONS WHY THIS COMPANY, now become an Institution of the country, and being imitated in other cities in America and Europe, IS A PUBLIC NECESSITY.

And the Company respectfully solicits of its friends and the readers of this pamphlet their aid in disseminating the information and suggestions it contains.

REASONS WHY THIS COMPANY IS A PUBLIC NECESSITY.

In Case of Loss of Government Coupon Bonds.

It has been settled by legal decisions, that the innocent holder of a Government Coupon Bond, or other such Security, has a good title to it, though it may have been lost or stolen from a former owner and advertised by him. Before the title of a present holder to a Coupon Bond can be made invalid, it must be proven that when he took it he knew it to have been lost or stolen, or that he had reason to presume that the party through whom it came had no right to convey a title to it. The importance, therefore, of a Place of Absolute Safety for all such Securities, is obvious.

Attention is invited to the following:

Treasury Department, April 27, 1867.

In consequence of the increasing trouble, wholly without practical benefit, arising from notices which are constantly received at the Department, respecting the loss of Coupon Bonds which are payable to the bearer, and of Treasury Notes issued and remaining in blank at the time of loss, it becomes necessary to give the public notice:

That the Government cannot protect, and will not undertake to protect, the owners of such Bonds and

Notes against the consequences of their own fault or misfortune. Hereafter all Bonds, Notes, and Coupons, payable to bearer, and Treasury Notes issued and remaining in blank, will be paid to the party presenting them, in pursuance of the regulations of the Department, in the course of regular business, and no attention will be paid to caveats which may be filed for the purpose of preventing such payments.

(Signed,) H. McCULLOCH,
Secretary.

Leaving Tin Boxes &c., at Banks.

Those who leave at their Bank their Securities in Tin Boxes, and much more, open, or merely in Envelopes, with the Cashier or the Teller, know that they are taken with reluctance, that the service is looked upon not only as altogether gratuitous, but onerous and outside of the legitimate business of the Bank, and that it is done only through a desire not to give offence by a refusal, and they are told, when they leave them, that the Bank will not be responsible for them.

The establishment of THIS INSTITUTION possessing, as it evidently does, the confidence of the community, leaves no excuse for thus forcing an unwilling and profitless service upon the officers as well as the Stockholders of the Banks, apart from any consideration of the relative security of the two methods.

Boxes left at the Banks are in charge simply of the Porter. They are not put in the same place of security, nor in a place of equal security with those of the Bank,

and as a general custom the vault in which the Boxes are put is open and accessible to every and any employe of the Bank during business hours, and generally to Depositors of the Boxes also, who in designating within the vault which one belongs to them have the opportunity of taking any other in place of their own.

The vault of the Bank is kept open after business hours and consequently after the officers and clerks have left, perhaps for the accommodation of some clerk unavoidably behindhand in his writing, or of some Dealer who is late with his Box,—as the Porter gets from the latter an annual fee for his trouble. Meanwhile the vault, full of Tin Boxes, is in exclusive charge of the Porter, and subject also to all the contingencies of a concerted attack of desperadoes which the circumstances invite. The lock on a Tin Box is of course no security at all.

Contrast this mode of Safe-Keeping with the security offered by this Company, through every guard and check that the most solicitous caution has thus far devised, and the purpose to adopt without regard to expense, every further security that observation and experience may hereafter suggest,—and the advantages this Company offers will be the more apparent.

One of our most eminent lawyers remarked at the time this Company was organizing, that in defending a suit against a Bank here for the loss of a Box left with it, he had been astounded to learn with what reckless carelessness on the part of their owners, so vast an amount of property was handled as the Boxes thus left with the Banks involved. This is still con-

tinued by so many doubtless from their being habituated to this mode, and from a want of knowledge of and reflection upon the risks run, and of a realization of the disastrous results to its owner should he lose his Box.

A gentleman read before starting from his home in Brooklyn the newspaper account of the robbery of a Box containing a very large amount of Securities from the Bank in which his own Box was kept. He said that no consideration could induce him to risk again passing through all his anxiety till he could cross the ferry, and know to a certainty whether his own Box was still safe. He got it from the Bank vault, and forthwith took a Safe with this Company.

Another gentleman says he had for some time intended at a *convenient season* to call in and see for himself whether he had not better follow the advice of friends, and take a Safe with this Company, but the time never came when he could readily call in "*just then.*" On going to his Bank for his Box he found the Porter handing out in succession half a dozen Boxes to a clerk of one of its Dealers for his recognition, till at last the clerk took the seventh Box. He said he thought it now time he should *make it convenient* to call and see what better security this Company could offer, and so took his Box in turn and came "straight" to our Vaults, and forthwith rented a Safe therein,—securely locked with his own key, inaccessible to any one but himself, and to himself accessible at all times of the day between 9 and 4 o'clock,—thus giving an hour before the Banks open and an hour

after the Banks close,—and accessible as many times during those hours as he pleases, without any apologies.

Here he feels that he is enjoying a *right* that has been paid for and *belongs to him*, and not a *mere courtesy* that has been neccessarily *reluctantly accorded* him;—here he is considered a desirable patron, and not as in the other case an unavoidable nuisance;—here the deposit of his Box is sought as a business, and consequently as a business cared for, rather than, as in the other case, taken on virtual compulsion, with perhaps the secret and natural feeling that the less care shown to be taken of it, the less likely will he be to continue to annoy the Bank with the unwelcome burthen. Here he secures for himself a place where convenient, separate desks are provided, each secluded from all others, and where he may overhaul the contents of his Box at leisure, in perfect privacy, and carefully fenced off from any intrusion, with those only about him, who like himself have been admitted as Renters only on personal, responsible introduction, and in entire security from thief, pickpocket, grabber, slung-shot or other device—and without feeling that he is either out of place or "in the way" of anybody. Here, too, if through absent-mindedness, he should chance to leave any of his Securities upon the desk, all the chances are in favor of their being returned to him; watchfulness for the inadvertence of the Renters themselves being a part of the Police of the office.

By this provision of Desks on the spot for Renters, are avoided all the risks of taking the Box from the

premises, as well from the messenger employed to carry the Box through the streets, as from his assault by highway robbers, of which we have recently had so many warning instances. In a recent robbery of some millions, the messenger of one of our City Banks on his way to the Clearing House with his valise of checks &c., was attacked and robbed at noon in Wall street.

In another recent case, the messenger of a wealthy mercantile firm was waylaid as he was carrying their Tin Box to their counting room on the second floor; at the street entrance he was seized and held by three men concealed behind the door who threw red pepper in his eyes, and tried to wrench his Box from him.

Among other cases illustrating the insecurity of leaving Boxes in Bank vaults, a gentleman took home from his Bank a Box he supposed his own, and finding his mistake on opening it, took it back to the Bank and exchanging it for his own hastened in anxiety to the owner of the Box he had taken, and requested him to go at once with him to examine the Box, to be assured that nothing had been taken therefrom by him. He then learned there was in the Box over a million in value, the larger portion in Coupon Bonds.

An illustration of the justifiable, and indeed unavoidable feeling of Bank Officers in the matter of Boxes thus left in their vaults, is impressively shown in the following instance. A well-dressed thief hung about the front of one of our leading Banks near the close of its business hours, watching prey, till seeing a lad enter the Bank with a Tin Box bearing the name

of a well-known wealthy Banking-house, he followed him in, passing behind the lad through the counter-gate, and along behind the counter, back of several clerks and a teller or two, to the place near the vault where the lad left the Box on the floor to await, as is usual, the convenience of the Porter to place it in the vault. The thief stood aside till the lad had gone a few steps on his return, when he coolly took up the Box, and retraced his steps to the street with his booty, several hundred thousand dollars in value. An Officer of the Bank in answer to a question "Did you notice the man as he passed you?" replied, "No; I was busily occupied with my own business, and if I had seen him I should have had nothing to say to him; it is not one of my duties. If folks *will* leave their Boxes here when we tell them we will take no responsibility in regard to them, they must look after them themselves; we can't; they must take their chances. What would our Directors say to me, if, through challenging messengers bringing and taking Boxes, I should commit some error in my duties, and damage the Bank? They would tell me they paid me to attend to the business of the Bank, not to look after people's Tin Boxes."

To those who leave their Securities with Country Banks or Bankers, the danger is greatly increased, from the very much greater risk there of robbery of the Bank Vault or Safe; as instanced in the many newspaper accounts of recent Bank Robberies in various ways, even to tying and gagging the Cashier, or locking him up in his own Safe, or rousing him from

sleep at midnight with a pistol at his head to enforce the demand that he proceed forthwith noiselessly to the Banking Room and open its Vaults to them; or even to killing him on the spot in broad daylight while at his desk in the Bank. It would not be agreeable to parties in interest to have their misfortunes in losing Boxes from Banks, raked up and paraded anew before the public for the benefit of this Company, but let any one interested in a Box thus left with a Bank inquire somewhat into the statistics of Boxes thus lost and if his nerves are not somewhat shaken till he provides himself *better security*, he must be less cautious in his affairs than his possession of anything worth safe keeping would seem to indicate.

As to Securities Open or Sealed up left with Cashiers and Tellers of Banks.

The risk is less than on those left in the Vault in Tin Boxes as above referred to; but even this mode is not without its risk, as all Bank Officers assure those so leaving securities with them, while they also warn them that the Bank takes no responsibility in regard to them.

This insecurity was strikingly illustrated with one of our leading Banks. A large amount of Bonds had been left for safe-keeping with the Cashier, and was in this case put in the Tin Box appropriated by the Bank to its own Securities; the Box was taken from its place in the inner Vault or Safe and placed upon the Cashier's desk, and there opened for reference; this package of its Dealer's Bonds happened to

lie at the top of the contents; was seen there when the Box was opened, and while the Box remained open was suddenly missed, and has not been heard of since. It was doubtless taken by some professional "grabber."

There is a risk attending leaving one's Securities at a Bank, either in a Tin Box in its Vault, or with a Cashier or Teller, open or sealed, or in leaving Silver Plate with a Bank, which probably has not occurred to all who are in the practice. A suit against a Bank in this city has long been pending to recover the value of the contents of a Tin Box left with it in the usual way, which was delivered in good faith upon a FORGED ORDER. Who of all who thus leave their Tin Boxes or Securities with Banks is exempt from the possibility of such a mishap, and to how many of those would such an occurrence be absolute ruin. This Company recognizes no orders received through or by a second person. It is against our rules; such an occurrence could not take place with this Company.

In a suit at Boston by a Mercantile House there, whose correspondents here had left in the usual way in a New York Bank with which they kept their account, their Tin Box containing a large amount belonging to the Boston firm, which Box was stolen from that Bank, it has been recently decided that the Bank was not responsible.

The Controller of the Treasury in reply to inquiries from Baltimore Banks, has issued his opinion that National Banks jeopard their charters and may seriously compromise their Stockholders by allowing

Securities to be left at the Banks, either in Tin Boxes as usual, or Open, or in Envelopes, with any of their Officers.

Family Plate

Is a bulky thing to burthen a Bank with. The recent agitation of the subject of such deposits in consequence of the establishment of this Company induced a Bank in Boston, to overhaul their own deposits of this character; they found a Box of Plate that had laid there some thirty or forty years, its whereabouts or even existence unknown to its owners, who had deposited it there through a friend in view of a temporary residence abroad; there being no record of its deposit.

A Trunk of Silver Plate left with one of the Banks in this city was found on its delivery to have been emptied of its contents by the bottom of the trunk being forced open and then replaced. No clue to the thief could ever be obtained.

The question naturally suggests itself, is it quite "the thing" thus unnecessarily to impose upon the kindness of a Bank Officer with responsibilities and harassments enough pertaining to his legitimate duties, gratuitous care such as may in certain and various contingencies not only place him in very embarrassing circumstances, but even jeopard his character as well as his position?

Plate left with a Jeweler

For gratuitous safe keeping is of course understood to be wholly at the owner's risk as to Fire, Theft,

Forged Orders, etc.; nor is it expected to be in any Safe or Vault, but like other merchandise, in the store or cellar.

Where Family Plate is valued as an Heir Loom, its security is not a question of dollars, as dollars could not replace it.

Keeping Securities in Private Safes.

There are certain objections applicable to all private Safes, however located, as the depositories for Securities and Valuables.

The knowledge that you possess a Safe suggests valuable contents and *attracts* the thief or burglar and *shows him* where to look.

No Safe is absolutely secure against an expert burglar, if he have sufficient time and opportunity, undiscovered. There has been a great advance of late years in the security of both Safes and Locks. But the advance in the art of getting into them has fully kept pace with their improvement. The exploits in England some years ago, of Hobbs, the American lockmaker and picker, waked up both buyer and seller of Safes.

Private Safes are not under constant, special watch, on Sundays, holidays, and at night.

Among the many illustrations of this with which the newspapers teem, a case recently occurred in South street, where the Burglars were prevented getting to a large amount of bonds in the Counting-house Safe on Sunday, only by the unusual visit of the occupant of another office in the same building.

Even with the most careful principals or employes, Private Safes are liable to be LEFT UNLOCKED though closed.

No one can be always guarded, against absent-mindedness, pressure of engagements, haste to catch a train, an untimely visitor, etc., etc.

The modern custom of many offices in one building and several occupants in the same office, greatly increases the facilities for the robbery of private Safes, not only from the chance that a dangerous man may get an office or a desk for a bad purpose, but from the carelessness or collusion of a Janitor or his female employes. What tenant ever stipulates that the Janitor shall search his room after the street door is closed? The outer door of one of these buildings was locked upon two gentlemen, engrossingly engaged till after dark in conversation in one of these offices, the Janitor being unaware of their being there.

As the writer was organizing this Company, a prominent lawyer of this State who occupied an office in one of these Office Buildings, remarked to him "If your Company had been established a few years earlier it would have saved me the loss of papers of over $50,000 in value to me and my family, stolen from the Safe in my office during my absence from the city."

No better proof could be adduced of the appreciation by business men of the advantages this Institution offers as a Safe Deposit for Securities compared with even the best private Safes, than the fact that a large number of the leading Insurance Companies of this

city are among our Renters and Special Depositors; strong Insurance Companies spare no expense to procure the best private Safes to be had; each such Company has a large Board of Directors of practical business men, and of course the measure is thoroughly canvassed at the Board before any action is taken in so important a matter. The same reasons that would determine an Insurance Company are even more forcibly applicable to individuals.

Private Safes are valuable and necessary things, and no one who has Books of Account to keep should be without one; indeed if he asks credit, he should no more receive it if he does not thus insure his Books, than if he does not insure his goods; but clearly they are not the thing in which safely to keep Government Bonds, more especially those negotiable by delivery, or Gold, Jewelry, &c. This Company has no disposition to disparage the use and value of private Safes; but in the interest of the public and itself simply to point out the adaptability of their use and the reasons therefor.

It has latterly been the custom to put Safes in first-class Residences, and the owners of them have assigned the fact of their possession as a reason why they did not need the use of this Company. They are doubtless valuable for holding Family Plate and Jewelry in current use, as against Fire, one's own Domestics, "sneak thieves," and other lower orders of robbers, because while the family is at home that is the best security the circumstances will allow; but as against the professional Burglar they are of little value. Sup-

pose the owner waked by two or more men at his bedside, as have been several, with a demand noiselessly to open that Safe, enforced by a pistol at his head. The newspapers recently recorded a robbery at a private house in this very form; after the robbers had obtained their victim's Securities they returned to his bed chamber, and commanding his wife to show her hands from under the bed clothes, took the very rings from her fingers.

How unfit then for the Safe Keeping of Government or other Bonds is a Safe so located!

It is not unusual with these robbers when they find nothing in a Safe of value to themselves, to destroy in spite what therein they think may be of value to the owner.

One of our Renters, residing in one of the first-class houses up town, recently called at our office and said that Burglars had robbed the lower floor of his house and stolen all his clothes from his bedside, and that the key of his Safe in our Vault was in his pocket. He had bolts on his chamber door inside; but presumed he must have forgotten to bolt them on that night. Suppose he had had a Safe in his house, being asleep he was wholly in the power of the Robbers to compel him to open it for them. We promptly changed his lock, although the key gives no clue to the number or ownership of the Safe, and under the requirements of the Company, affords no facility of access to it.

The house of a friend of his in the upper part of the city had also been recently entered by Burglars,

who took a few articles, but some noise having alarmed them, they decamped without awaking the family, who found in the morning they had themselves *left unlocked* the door of their Safe.

A friend inquired some months since at our office, the rates for a box of valuables that he described. He recently informed the writer, calling to mind his inquiry, that he had not deposited the Box with us because he purchased at a low price at auction a superior Burglar Proof Safe, costing new eleven hundred dollars, which he had placed in his Dining Room and put his Securities, Silver, etc., in it. On going to the Safe one morning to make preparation for breakfast, they found it had been unlocked, and all their Silver and Securities to a considerable amount had been taken. They or the maker of the Safe could only account for the unlocking on the presumption that the Burglars had taken an impression of the Key at the auction and then ascertained the buyer. Why may not this be done also at private sales?

If a Burglar is willing to take a Burglar's chances in the attempt, no convenient and available means have yet been discovered effectually to keep him out of your dwelling or even bedchamber. He can readily remove a window pane or a door panel, or cut a hole and draw the bolt or turn the key, or pick some outside door lock, or open it with your own key if left in the lock, by gripping from the outside the end with an instrument they have for the purpose.

The insecurity of Private Safes generally as Depositories of Bonds and similar Valuable Papers.

There are three kinds of Private Safes: Fire Proof, Burglar Proof, and Fire and Burglar Proof.

As against a Fire, the reliability of a Fire Proof Safe depends much upon its locality; whether built in the wall, and its chances there against the heat as well as the falling of the wall; next, whether it is upon a floor liable to be hurled to the cellar as the floor burns; and how far it would thus fall; and how likely it is to stand the crash, and the crushing weight of the ruins, for once open it ever so little and its contents are gone.

These depend upon its material and how that is put together. What does any purchaser of a Safe for his own use know of either of these two points? The Safes of thirty years ago were pronounced by their venders as invulnerable, yet who would trust an old almanac in a "thoroughly Fire" and even "Burglar Proof Safe" of thirty years ago? They were the best security that could be had at that time; but then Burglary was neither so much of, nor so profitable a profession, as since the wider field has opened to criminal enterprise in the immense issue of Bonds not only of Government but of States, Cities, Counties, Towns, Railroads, Mining Companies, and every description of Corporations needing money. Much Mercantile Paper is now drawn to the order of the drawer and by him indorsed in blank, to facilitate negotiation by delivery "without recourse." The

public are learning, though slowly, that what would do in times past for safe keeping a Certificate of Bank Stock is not the thing now for Government and other Bonds.

No vender of filled Fire Proof Safes claims for them any Burglar Proof qualities. The modern ones have a smaller inner *cast iron*, or when specially ordered at an added expense, steel and iron closet with a lock, for better security of more valuable papers while the Safe is open; these are termed "Burglar Proof Boxes," and, in a limited sense, not inappropriately. But, the Safe once opened, what is to prevent this Box being wrenched from its place, taken off bodily, and smashed open at leisure, as was done in a recent Burglary uptown? A Fire Proof Safe, so-called, should not be expected to stand any very severe tests. With those made of rolled iron and filling, the safety of their contents depends partly upon the non-conducting power and thickness of that filling, but more upon how the Safe is fitted and secured together with reference to the exclusion of air from entering, especially about the doors, as it is the access of the fresh exterior air to the heated air inside that causes combustion of the contents.

The Fire Proof cast iron Safes with filling, are liable to cracking from the expansion by heat of so large a surface of casting in one piece, and from the contact of water from the engines upon its heated surface, through which cracks as well as those about the door, the external air may reach the heated interior and cause combustion.

Nineteen twentieths of all the Safes sold are of the Fire Proof kind.

But few mere "Burglar Proof Safes" are made, and usually to order. They have no filling and are usually made of layers of rolled iron and steel. Its merit as Burglar Proof consists in the steel being hardened to the proper point; not too hard so as to be too brittle, nor too soft so as to admit of being drilled; as well as in the way the steel is secured between the layers of iron, and then the general workmanship in putting the whole together, all of which must necessarily with the purchaser be a matter of faith. In regard to the "Burglar Proof Safes" made from chilled cast iron, those who adopt the steel style say they can be readily drilled. We do not propose to discuss the relative merits of the different modes of making safes, but simply to explain generally the contingencies to which all private safes are liable.

A Fire and Burglar Proof Safe is a Burglar Proof Safe encased in a Fire Proof Safe filling and is seldom made. Some of the cast-iron styles without filling claim to rank as Fire and Burglar proof.

A Safe was recently drilled and blown open in New Jersey, and rifled, being muffled in carpetings so successfully that though surrounded by buildings in a thickly populated town, the explosion attracted no attention.

The weakest part of a private Fire Proof or of a private Burglar Proof Safe, against burglary, next after the chance of drilling into it, or picking or blowing off the lock, is the chance of tearing out the door,

or tearing apart the fastenings at the angles by wedges driven in the cracks of the door.

On New Year's Eve, in a prominent store up-town a jack-screw was fixed to one of the Safe doors, which was thus drawn out without noise. The little Burglar Proof Box, so called, was wrenched out bodily and carried away. The store was entered through the roof from an adjoining house.

About Locks.

The subject of Locks opens a wide field, which we do not propose to enter upon. Locks, which a few years ago were considered a reliable protection, are not now considered as any protection against an expert hand. There are some which have never been picked. This country is far ahead of Europe in Locks. Where there is a large access for a Key, there is the same access for Gunpowder.

The Locks upon Fire Proof Safes are of a cheaper class than those upon Burglar Proof Safes, as with suitable tools ready access may be had through any part of the Fire Proof Safe.

If a new Lock appears on the market, the burglars are among its earliest buyers, and hardest and most ingenious students, promptly to determine its true value.

How Securities in Private Safes may become Illegible.

There is great hazard that if you lock up your papers in a private Safe for any length of time, you will

find dampness has rendered the handwriting nearly illegible. This is especially the case with Fire Proof Safes.

Besides the provision for warming, ventilating and keeping dry our Vaults in all weather, each of the small Safes of this Company is separately ventilated with a view to obviate this risk, so that a Renter with us might be absent in Europe for years, and on his return find his papers in good condition.

The Great Risk of Keeping Securities at one's Residence.

Those who keep their Securities at their Residences incite to Burglary, to Murder, and then to Arson to cover all. In the Country the risk is evidently greatly enhanced in every way.

Those whose residence is in the City, and who, during their absence in the Summer, leave their Plate, and especially, their Bonds in their Safes in their residences, besides the usual risks of Fire and Burglary, run the risk of collusion with Burglars by the Domestic they may leave in charge; or of the Domestic being overcome by force, threat, or strategy. Does this Domestic never leave the premises? Does she never make acquaintances outside, or receive company at home? If the Residence is closed, and no Domestic left in charge, and the City night watchman requested to have an eye to it, faithful as most of them are, what does the owner usually know of this one? Some have been known to be in collusion with criminals.

Latterly a favorite entrance to Houses in the City has been from the roof, through some other house in the block; once safely inside a house shut up for the Summer, there is surely plenty of time to work at leisure, more especially with an accomplice to keep watch.

A Lady at Saratoga last Summer had her pocket picked of the key to the Safe at her residence in the upper part of this City. Subsequently the Safe was robbed of about $8,000 in Bonds and Cash, and the papers state there was no doubt some connection between the robbery and the picking of the pocket.

If one in the Country has Securities of value it is almost impossible that it should not be known in the neighborhood; and if so, readily learned by any inquiring Burglar; and then, through Domestics or laborers, either with or without their collusion, all in regard to the localities of the house or the habits of the family may be ascertained.

Robbery is more systematized to-day than ever before in this country. The immense issue of Bonds of all descriptions tends to the increase of this crime; and so do the circumstances of the times; among which is the return to the community of so many idle and dissolute persons accustomed to plunder, violence, and blood, as camp-followers, or a certain class of Bounty Soldiers,—too many of whom in the latter days of the Rebellion were the scum of the community. A part of the Pictorial Press has also largely contributed to it, in inflaming the minds of their readers, mostly of the lower classes, with fascinating representations in type and pictures of deeds of violence and crime.

In City or Country there is ample opportunity for a Robber to secrete himself in any dwelling or store during the day and let in accomplices at night; or to corrupt some Domestic or Employe to leave a door or window unfastened, or to unfasten one after you yourself have fastened up. How many families lock up and leave their houses alone, to attend Church, or to make visits.

A Farmer in New Jersey was induced to deposit his own Securities with this Company, and also to bring a neighbor with him to do the same, by having the key to his Safe on the lower floor of his residence taken by Burglars at night from his pocket at his bedside, without disturbing him or his wife, till the moving about of the thieves below awakened her. Her husband was upon them barely in time to save his property. They were unlocking the Safe containing his Securities. What could have saved his Bonds even then, had they chosen to draw revolvers.

Another Farmer in New Jersey, after being expostulated with by his neighbors on the risk of keeping his Securities on his premises hid about in nooks and corners, gratified them all at last by informing them he had bought a Safe and put all his Securities in that. Soon after, having occasion to visit a neighbor, he locked up his house and drove off with all his household. But on his return at the end of the evening he was dismayed to find his new Safe gone and no clue has been since had to its whereabouts, except the track of cart wheels backed up to his door; nor need the case have been much altered had he been at home; a pistol would have enforced acquiescence.

The papers recently state a case on Long Island, where, on returning with his family from an evening visit, a farmer found his dwelling in flames, and on his attempting to get to the room where he had secreted his Bonds, he found all access cut off by the fire and smoke. Examination of the lower part of the house showed that it had been broken into and robbed and then set on fire to cover the robbery.

The best of Dogs is no protection; in Westchester County, a valuable dog, the reliance of the family for safety, was silenced with a piece of meat and a few cents' worth of strychnine. The house was then entered, the Safe quickly opened, and Ten Thousand Dollars' worth of Bonds taken from it. No one in the house knew of the entrance or the exit of the Robbers, though some of the family slept upon the floor upon which the Safe stood.

The newspapers teem with instances of loss of Bonds from this house-keeping of them. In one case a man hid them in summer in the parlor stove; on the approach of cold weather, his good wife thought a little fire in the parlor would tend to his comfort, and in a moment the savings of years had vanished.

In another case, a man thinking to elude the search of a robber, should one come, wrapped his Bonds in a newspaper and threw them into an empty cigar box on the closet shelf. His little son, desiring to make a blaze, pounced upon this false pretence and his father's long savings vanished in smoke.

The newspapers not long since mentioned the Robbery of some Securities from a lady who had secreted

them in the seat of her sofa. A young man who was addressing her daughter, was said to have been instigated to it by an outside acquaintance to whom he had stated the fact of their being there. Also another, where Securities were secreted in the wall of the dwelling and overhauled by workmen in making repairs.

A house in the upper part of the city was recently entered in broad day-light by a ladder to a second story back window, and over $8,000 in Bonds and Jewelry stolen.

In another case, a permit to view the house, probably forged, purporting to be from the Broker having the renting of it, was presented, and a considerable amount of Bonds and Jewelry was stolen.

In another recent case, while the family were at dinner, robbers climbed up the piazza pillars of a house in this city, and, locking the doors of the chamber inside against intrusion from the family, took from a drawer a large amount of Bonds and Jewelry.

We all remember the horrible atrocity of the murder of a whole family in Pennsylvania by the monster Probst, their farm hand, for the paltry sum of $300. Why may not this be re-enacted for a larger sum in Bonds? The equally horrid murder in New Jersey of the wife of a Physician in the absence of her husband, by a domestic, though apparently not for money, shows what may be done even by a female of the household, kindly treated, when sufficient inducement is offered. Of that inducement we have no gauge.

In this country where Domestics are changed so often, we have but little opportunity to know much of them.

The Theft of a Tin Box containing between One and Two Hundred Thousand Dollars from the chamber of a residence in Madison Avenue, while the family were at tea, is a warning.

A family placed their Bonds in a drawer in their "spare chamber" and missed them soon after a friendly visit from one they had put in there for the night. The occurrence has, with much mutual ill feeling, broken off all intercourse between them. Has any one a right to place another in this position?

The newspapers recently recited a case, and there are many more of a precisely similar character, where a set of desperadoes entered a house in the country, tied and gagged a Farmer, his wife, daughter and hired man, and compelled, under threat of a pistol, the Farmer to hand over his Bonds, and all to keep quiet till they got fairly off.

Except that it is less portable, the same might happen with Family plate, and certainly with Jewelry.

How much safer and more agreeable in such emergencies to be able coolly to say, "We have no Securities here; they are all in the Safe Deposit Co. of New York, and here is the evidence of that fact," showing its Certificate of Deposit, and if the fellow demands that, gracefully to comply; it can do you no harm, for it is NOT TRANSFERABLE; and the Company would not pay it to any one else than the persons named in its Certificate. Then too, the owner of Securities so deposited, who knew his neighbors to be aware of his being a Bond-holder, would take care to let them know that they were so deposited, and thus obtain immunity from even a visit from burglars.

The recent Robbery of $300,000 from a Farmer in the oil regions of Pennsylvania should, it would seem, be an effective warning to others.

In pursuance of our invitation to the public to call and view our premises, an honest German retail grocer was introduced, and after looking about, expressed his regret that he had not known of the Institution a month before, as he had $6,000 in Bonds stolen from a trunk under his bed in the second story, while he was shutting up his shop in front. "But," he added with animation, "I shall know now where to bring any more I may get."

The risk run by having Securities about the premises in the event of sudden death by an accident or otherwise, or even in case of severe sickness, is worth consideration. How easy at such a time of family distress for some domestic or nurse, or it may be even some connection or intimate to steal them. How easy on accidentally coming across Securities while under any extraordinary excitement, to take them up oneself inadvertently and mislaying, expose and thus lose them.

If you have Securities or Surplus Silver Plate upon your premises, it is next to impossible to conceal the fact from your Domestics. It may in most cases be not so much their want of integrity you have to fear, as their want of discretion. It is the current opinion that many of the Robberies of Dwellings are due to the lack of one or the other of these virtues in a Domestic, Waiter or Coachman.

One of our Renters, who has served for many years upon the Grand Jury, says, "one not familiar with the

subject would be surprised to learn the number of Robberies implicating Domestics." He named, among others, a case where the girl, with streaming eyes, informed her employer that all the Silver Plate had been stolen. She had lived long in the family and had their implicit confidence. The Detective however, fixed on the girl as an accomplice, and against the lady's feelings and judgment, and the girl's most earnest and indignant protestations, took her to the Station House, but could get nothing from her all day but asseverations of ignorance and innocence. On approach of night she was assured that she must be locked up if she would give no information, but she still stoutly persisted, with tears, that she knew nothing of the matter. She was then taken to the Lock-up where it was rather dark, and espied there some suspicious-looking packages stowed about, which, in answer to her inquiries, she was informed were coffins. They had been put there temporarily in the course of the business of the office. Frightened at the idea of passing the night there, she confessed that the Silver could all be found with a young man of her acquaintance, where was also found quite an accumulation of other stolen Plate.

The Art of Grabbing.

The perfection to which some of the thieves have cultivated themselves in this almost exceeds belief. The process is for a well-dressed fellow to hang about the office as though on business, closely watching his opportunity, until with a skill worthy a better cause,

he makes a successful grab and disappears. In this way $100,000 disappeared from the office in Wall street of one of our stock millionaires. So also, as hereinbefore adverted to, a very large sum disappeared from the desk of an office of one of our leading Banks, and more recently a case of an equally large sum from the teller's desk in another leading City Bank. These cases have been of frequent occurrence.

The Great Risk of Keeping Securities in a Safe at one's place of Business.

It is common for accomplices to enter the Office of the intended victim, selecting a time when he is alone in his Office, and while one engages him in conversation upon fictitious business, the others *rifle his Safe as it stands open.* In this way two millions in value, were abstracted from an Office in this City.

A part of this belonged to a friend who had asked the favor of leaving his Tin Box in the Safe.

Another recent case was the robbery of a very large amount from the Safe in the inner private Office of a prominent Insurance Company. How often while the Safe is open, is a Counting room or Office left with only one person, easily mastered by a pistol, or if a lad, perhaps by strategy.

Not long since a successful Robbery of a merchant's Box or Safe was made by the thief pretending to be an intimate friend of the employer of the lad, the only one in charge of the premises, and sending him with a note to some fictitious name "just a step across the street, while I wait an answer."

Another instance was recently published, where two accomplices entered a Counting room in charge of only one clerk, and while one diverted his attention with pretended business, the other robbed the Safe.

By the Official Police Report nearly six thousand Stores and Buildings in New York and Brooklyn were left open at night, within only the last year, and the Report says the number is rapidly increasing. What an opportunity to Burglars for access and undisturbed operation is offered in this one item!

If you have a Combination Lock upon your Safe, what is to prevent an Employe from changing the Combination in your absence? Ignorant of the change you lock it as usual, but *on his Combination*, and he then has full access to it, and, having accomplished his purpose, may relock it and thus conceal his crime. Or what prevents his learning your Combination surreptitiously, letter by letter, by observations continued perhaps for months?

As a practice, in business places the Safe usually is and perhaps must be, during business hours, open; neither can one always be on his guard to make sure the place in it for his Securities is locked, nor can so close a watch upon the key of that place be always kept as to ensure protection from an impression of it being taken by some one in or about the Office.

Putting aside safety, is it right unnecessarily to throw temptation in the way of any one?

The newspapers state that one of the Chief Officers of a wealthy Corporation in this City bethought himself after his arrival last Summer at a Watering place,

that he had possibly omitted to lock the small "so called" Burglar Proof compartment in his Safe containing the Securities of the Company in Government Bonds, &c. This gentleman would doubtless gladly pay the rental of many Safes in the vaults of our Safe Deposit Company, rather than risk again enduring what he probably suffered in the interval between his first thought of the matter and the reception of advice that all was right.

But these are only a few instances by way of illustration. The newspapers are full of such. It is impossible that a business man crowded with engagements can be at all times and at every moment guarded against all contingencies; and still more impossible for those who do not possess the culture to carefulness which a business life enforces.

A Renter in active business remarked he had made many times its rent by having a Safe with us in which he could put Collateral Securities for money Loaned on Call, which money he would have often left idle in Bank had he not had so safe a place to keep his collaterals.

Asking a Friend to allow Securities to be put in his Safe for Safe Keeping.

When a better and so inexpensive a mode of Safe Keeping Securities has now been provided by this Company, is it quite right thus to put a friend in a position which may in not improbable contingencies place him in embarrassing circumstances, perhaps involving his character? All the risks hereinbefore

adverted to, as pertaining to whatever mode he may adopt in keeping your Securities for you, are superadded to the other risks and objections peculiar to leaving them with a friend.

Then may you not thus put in his way a temptation which may be too strong for him? One of our Depositors in leaving his Bonds with this Company remarked: "These are what are left of a considerable part of my little savings. Not knowing of your Institution, I got a friend to allow me to put them in his Safe for safety. He got 'hard up' one day, and doubtless not intending me harm, but in full confidence that he could return them, he took the liberty of a 'forced loan' without consulting me. His business turned out worse than he expected, and I have little hope of his ever having the ability to make them good." The Depositor was a literary man, and his savings were hard earned. This is but one of very many cases almost daily occurring. A large sum in Coupon Bonds was deposited with a private Banking House by a gentleman going abroad. The House failed, and in their difficulties preceding failure made a forced loan of their correspondent's Bonds, and he had to borrow money abroad to pay his expenses home.

To a man short of money to meet his obligations of the day, the clock inexorably verging closer and closer to the fatal Three, every other resource that his circumstances or the lateness of the hour will admit, exhausted, and the horrors of a protest, shaken credit, perhaps Bankruptcy, staring him in the face, and only his own more or less cultivated sense of right and duty

between his confiding friend's Bonds and—relief, "till he can turn round ;"—to a man in such a position or within the possibility of it, your Bonds are a temptation which you have no right unnecessarily to put in his way. Or suppose them to disappear from his Safe in some way totally unknown to him, is it not an awkward position for him to be put in? Suppose your friend delivers your securities upon a forged order, although you would not ask him to bear the loss he would ever after feel uncomfortable about it. Then your friend may die. How do you know into whose hand in that event your Securities may fall? You have no receipt for them; perhaps no evidence that they were ever in his keeping.

The Great Risk of Carrying Securities about the Person.

This is too obvious to need much enlargement upon. Besides the risk to the property it is an incentive to highway robbery, personal violence and murder. Those who thus carry their Securities, when they insure life or limb at an Accident Company, should also insure a further sum for the loss of any Securities they may have about them.

In case of sudden or accidental death in any public place, popular ignorance leaves the body till the Coroner comes, fair game for any one who may claim to look after it as a relative. We all know that Railroad accidents are often planned for the plunder of the baggage, and persons of the victims. The newspapers are full of such accounts.

Not long since, one of 200 passengers attempting to cross the Mississippi on the ice, got a thorough immersion, and while drying his clothes at some public place, lost Six Thousand Dollars from his coat pocket.

A gentleman in Wall street recently had a considerable amount of Bonds stolen from the pocket of his surtout hanging in his office. This might more readily be done at a Restaurant in the Winter by an exchange of overcoats.

There are very many circumstances, some of which will at once occur to the reader, in which a man who carries Securities about him, may by his own act perhaps very trivial in itself seriously jeopard them.

The number of Professional Pickpockets both male and female in this City alone is very large, they are regularly trained to the business, and are said to have a regular organization, and usually hunt in couples or a larger number. Their chief fields of operation are the Horse-cars and Omnibuses, the Ferries and the Railroad Depots, the Places of Amusement and other Public Meetings, and wherever they can find a crowd; but they are not confined to those, they operate in the greatest thoroughfares and in broad daylight, rendering it risky even to carry Securities from one part of the City to another. The writer has in mind the case of a lady who in Broadway during business hours, was robbed of $500 in Bills. The snatching of the Satchel or Port Monnaie from ladies in the street is a favorite mode of Robbery.

How easily may any man be drugged when he eats or drinks; nor is every one who may have Securities

about his person wholly beyond the contingency of occasional or accidental elation, even if enough only to speak of having them and so hazarding being dogged and robbed.

Chloroform seems latterly to have become as popular with the criminal classes as with the practitioners of the healing art.

The many occasions on which this is available for Robbery will occur to all with a little thought;—as in public conveyances and under very many circumstances where Securities are carried about the person;—where an Office or Residence is left in charge of but one individual;—where a Robber can get at you while asleep, in public conveyances, your chamber and elsewhere, or overcome you awake, so as to administer it to you, &c., &c.

Advantages of the Location of this Co.

It is one of the great advantages that this Company offers, that its admirable location in Broadway in the heart of the financial centre of the City, within a couple of blocks of Wall street, enables its Dealers to avoid the risk of carrying the Securities or Coupons any distance for negotiation or conversion. The location combines also many points rendering it peculiarly safe.

How to Avoid Lending your Securities.

A person, especially in the country, known to hold so readily available property as Coupon Bonds, is often importuned for a temporary loan of them as a handy

collateral at the Bank. If they are deposited with this Company, this is all avoided without alienating friends, as the Certificates of Deposit of the Company are NOT TRANSFERABLE.

The unappreciated Risks of Keeping and Handling one's own Securities.

A vast amount of Government Bonds, often in sums so small as $50 or $100, have come into the hands of persons all over this city and the country not accustomed to the care of paper Securities negotiable by delivery like Coupon Bonds, and who do not appreciate the various risks of their present hazardous mode of keeping them, and even of handling them, and who have not the habits or the surroundings adapted to their Safe Keeping. To such it would be not only an act of neighborly kindness but of humanity, to make this Institution known. We receive Deposits in any sums, or at any valuation however small.

Besides the risk of Robbery and of Fire, who does not know how easy it is, even for the most business-like, to mislay a valuable paper;—how much more so then to those who have not had that training. Nor are such confined to the Working classes. Ladies, Professional men and others may be classed with them in this respect.

Illustrative of this risk even to business men, a case occurred to a millionaire who is one of our Renters. He missed $10,000 in Coupon Bonds. He felt quite sure that he had put them in his Safe in this Company's Vaults:—he even felt convinced at the time he

missed them that he remembered cutting off Coupons from them from his Box in his Safe. He finally concluded he must have taken them out of the Box and in some unaccountable way lost them. After advertising by handbills and newspapers, and a correspondence with Washington, he gave them up for lost. Nearly a year afterwards he discovered them in a Safe which he had sent away for storage before he rented a Safe in the Vaults of this Company, and into which old Private Safe he had occasion to look for some paid bills relating to his Real Estate.

A gentleman missed a bond or document of value, and after a search in all the pockets of his clothes and about the house, it could nowhere be found. After some time one of his family reminded him he had before he missed his bond purchased a new hat, and asked what had been done with the old one. It was brought from the garret, and the lost treasure was found under its leather lining. The fact of putting it there had utterly passed from his memory.

A member of the bar, looking over some Coupon Bonds in his office up stairs, was espied by a thief, who told him a gentlemen was waiting to see him below; the lawyer hastily left his Bonds and went down to meet his supposed visitor, when the thief seized the Bonds and made off with them.

It is the duty of the employes of this Company, to look after its Renters while they are handling their Securities upon the desks provided for them, to see that they leave nothing of value upon those desks or upon the floor.

ADVANTAGES OF AN ABSOLUTELY SAFE AND CONVENIENT PLACE IN WHICH TO OVERHAUL ONE'S SECURITIES WITHOUT REMOVING THEM FROM THE PREMISES WHERE THEY ARE KEPT.

Coupon Bonds of any sort are somewhat of a novelty to the great body of even the investing community and they require a novel mode for their safe keeping, —which need this Company meets in its fullest requirements.

It surely is a great point to have a place where one's Securities can be overhauled, absolutely protected from all grabbing, chloroform, pick-pocket, slung shot, pistol, and other violence; against all intrusion under any pretence; and where you are carefully provided against loss even from your own inadvertency.

How much more of a point is this

To Ladies.

For them this Company provides a SPECIAL ROOM WITH SEPARATE CONVENIENT DESKS.

We especially invite visits from Ladies to view our premises, whether they have occasion for any dealings with the Company or not. In all such visits, and we have many, they have manifested great interest in our Vaults and Safes and our general arrangements for business.

Among our Depositors and Renters of Safes the proportion of Ladies to Gentlemen is large, including not only Widows and Single Ladies, but many Married Ladies.

The Deposit of Wills during the Life of the Maker.

There are many risks in keeping a Will on one's own premises. A wealthy widower of this city left his property in trust to his two only children, daughters. He kept his Will in his bureau drawer. At the instigation of two young men whom they subsequently married, the daughters destroyed the Will, thus placing the property in their own right and control. This property is now pretty much all squandered.

Even left with your counsel, the chances of the Will being mislaid among his many papers is worthy of consideration. Your counsel's office may burn, or he may die, and into whose hands may his papers then fall?

To a person determined to get possession of a Will and knowing in whose hands it had been left, many ways of reaching it in a Lawyer's office would suggest themselves; perhaps by a forged order, or by other strategy, or through some regular or occasional Employe of the office, during or after business hours. Take a turn through any of the Office Buildings in New York while the women who necessarily have keys to them all are clearing up, and see with what simple trust you can upon a plausible story gain admittance to any of them,—especially if the request is backed by a fee.

We have in preceding pages seen the risks if the Will is in a Private Safe;—they are many more if out of it.

With our Company, the Will is left by the maker in an Envelope sealed by him; contents known only to himself and deliverable only as he designates; accessible to himself at all times; absolutely safe; for the trifling sum of five dollars in one payment for the maker's entire life; or one dollar for one year.

This Company is the first place to which the Surrogate, Judge of Probate, or Prothonotary would send the heirs to search for a Will: indeed the Company's Certificate of Deposit designating to whom it is deliverable would be found among the maker's papers.

Is it wise if one has made a Will, not to provide for it the best Safe Keeping that can be had?

THIS COMPANY PROVIDES AGAINST BOTH FIRE AND DEATH.

Though every officer and employe were swept away by pestilence in a night, the business is so transacted, that a new set could take their places in the morning, and all the Deposits would be there in security. The Record and the terms of your Deposit stand upon the Books, and will stand there for generations. This is a consideration in the event of your own death, sudden or otherwise, without a Will or mention of your Securities.

The peculiar and absolute Security of the contents of a Safe, including a WILL if one be therein, in the event of the

DEATH OF THE RENTER

is a point of especial interest, the importance of which will grow upon the mind, *with reflection.* If the

Renter of a Safe from this Company had appointed a Deputy to have access to his Safe, the Deputy's authority of course ceases with the Death of his Principal, and no one is allowed access to the Safe except upon the Surrogate's Certificate of authority, and the satisfactory identification of the bearer of it.

If the WILL is supposed to be in the Safe, search is made for it only under such precautionary formalities and before such and so many witnesses, as to SECURE ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

So that a Renter may on his Death-Bed feel entire assurance and satisfaction that whenever, wherever or however he may die, what he leaves in his Safe in the Vault of this Company is protected by it as most inviolably sacred, as a Trust for his Heirs, till the Law shall have appointed one to take charge of the property.

Those who have had occasion to go through our formalities on such an occasion, and we have had many large Estates as instances, have expressed great satisfaction at the effectual safeguards thrown around property in a SAFE OF THE DEAD.

The Security for the property of one who has made a DEPOSIT under the guarantee of the Company is, in the event of the death of the Depositor, equally absolute.

In short, *this Company is now the first place where after your death your friends would seek for information of your property.*

FAMILY PLATE OR JEWELRY.

To those having Family Plate or Jewelry not in use, especially if Family Relics, Wedding or other Pres-

ents,—and still more if held for minor children;—or to those LEAVING THE CITY FOR THE SUMMER, OR FOR EUROPE, or to those BREAKING UP HOUSEKEEPING, this Company is especially of importance.

A gentleman, a widower, remarked to the writer while the Company was being started, "I wish your Company had been existing a few years ago, it would have enabled me to save all my wife's Jewelry and Silver which after her death I left with her sister to keep for my children now just grown. Her dwelling took fire, and the family having only time to save themselves, every relic of that sort belonging to my wife was burned: a loss to me and my children that no money can replace."

We seldom realize how much regret such losses cause, till we meet them.

A PLACE OF SECURITY for such articles being now provided, is it just or kind to others interested in them, either as minors directly, or as our future heirs to these mementoes of ourselves and perhaps of those who have gone before us, to neglect its use?

All the remarks hereinbefore made in regard to the Safe Keeping of Bonds, apply with even greater force to Jewelry, Watches, etc.

IMPORTANCE OF THE SAFE KEEPING OF POLICIES OF LIFE OR FIRE INSURANCE, OR BILLS OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS UPON REAL ESTATE.

A payment was recently made to one of the leading and most correct Life Insurance Companies of the city upon a Policy not at hand at the moment of

payment. Some time after, the Policy was sent for endorsement of the payment, but no record of the payment could be found on the Books of the Company. In the press of business it had been omitted. On the Books of the Company that Policy stood forfeited for non-payment of the premium. Suppose the owner of the Policy had died in the interim, and there had been no evidence on his side of the payment of that premium, and such a thing might easily happen with all good faith on the part of the Insurance Company, that Policy must have been considered as expired, and the heirs could have had no benefit therefrom. It would have resulted the same had the payment been endorsed on the Policy and the Policy been lost before the death of the insured. The like would also happen to a renewal of a Fire or Marine Insurance, were the Policy lost.

To be able to produce your receipted Bills of Taxes or of Assessments upon your Real Estate, may in certain contingencies involve its ownership, even to the very dwelling you occupy. Suppose an omission whether through fraud or oversight, in the Tax Office of your locality, to enter the money paid by you, your property in a large city might be sold for such claims and after the usual time your right of redemption cease;—all without your knowledge till the buyer calls to take possession. How important to have your receipted Bills safe beyond all contingencies, where you can lay your hand at once upon them to save your Home.

To Depositors in Savings Banks

this Company offers a Safe Place at a very small expense for the Safe Keeping beyond the reach of any one but the rightful owners of their

Savings Bank Books,

very desirable during life, and in the event of the Depositor's death, very important to his or her heirs,—as most of such Depositors have no really Safe Place to keep them in. Your mention of this Company to such would be a kindness to them.

Importance of Safe Keeping Original Deeds or Mortgages of Country Property.

Have those who hold such recorded in insecure County Record Offices ever reflected upon the risks they run? Would it not be well to secure the Originals of these Deeds and Mortgages beyond doubt? It is but a few years since the Record Office of even Baltimore County, Maryland, was burned, and many of its Records destroyed, involving a vast amount of property; so with the Record Office of Richmond, Va.

How to Avoid giving Indemnity Bonds for Lost Certificates of Stock.

It seldom occurs to one's mind till it happens to him, the uncomfortableness of asking a friend to join him in an Indemnity Bond, as, should he lose any of his Certificates of Stock, he would have to do, and that for double their amount, before he could get new ones.

One does not like to refuse a friend such a request, yet everybody would rather not be asked, feeling it to be an indefinite something hanging forever over him and his heirs. Then it gives him a claim on you, and in return you may have to assume for him some real risk. At all events you are less independent for it. How much better to put such Securities out of the risk of being misplaced, lost, stolen or burnt.

THIS COMPANY OFFERS THE REQUISITE SECURITY.

One of our Renters recently remarked "I would not be without the SECURITY AND CONVENIENCE I enjoy as a Renter with your Company for a THOUSAND DOLLARS.

The Building is absolutely Fire Proof. There is no wood in its construction. The floors are of marble, on Iron beams and brick arches up to and including the uppermost story. The Laths are Iron, as are the window and door frames, wash-boards, etc. The Roof is Iron.

The Post Office, the Western Union Telegraph, the office of the Associated Press and the Police Station are within a few hundred feet. The corner on which it stands is the point of intersection of two Precincts; several Policemen meet there in their rounds through the night, and travel is constant day and night.

It has been said, "Well, I think you are perfectly safe; how about a Mob?" Has New York ever known a Mob to attack a Savings Bank? This is in the nature of one. Very many of our Depositors are of the same class as those in Savings Banks. Reviewing the causes of any riots that have ever

occurred in this city or country, none can be imagined that could be directed against these Vaults, involving as they do the interests of every class and party. But suppose a Riot; being except the Government Treasury the most important point to be protected in the City, and indeed on the Continent, it would be the first to be defended by State or City; and the interest in it being so diffused through every class of citizens the number of volunteer muskets in its defence would far outnumber any that could be raised for its attack. The Navy Yard is near, and the United States Government is interested to protect so large a number of holders of its Bonds, and next to the Custom House and Sub Treasury would protect this. Its position gives four points from which musketry or cannon could mow down any mob. Then the Company can for any length of time pour upon any attacking party a steady and continuous stream of boiling water. No mob could attack it with the doors of the Vaults open. Every door is so arranged it can be closed and locked simultaneously, and mobs do not rise from the earth in a moment;—further, should a mob ever get to the closed Vault doors they could do no material harm; they might deface them, nothing more.

The Company's premises are brightly lighted up through the night, and the window shutters unclosed. There are armed watchmen all night inside of the premises, outside of and in front of the Vaults, and a detector clock there which must be punctually marked by the watchmen every half hour, or the dial shows the omission in the morning. The watchmen are also

on duty inside on Sundays and Holidays so that the premises are never left alone.

It has been remarked by visitors, "you have to use great care in the selection of your employes." We have. Every appointment has been made solely with a view to the adaptability of the person, and in no case to oblige any influential stockholder or as a condition of subscription to its stock; and that will continue the policy of the Company. But such are the checks of our system, no employe could defraud the Company to any damaging amount should he be so disposed. The Rules of the Company carried out with military precision leave no loophole for loss from an employe.

Loaded arms are provided for every man of the office during the hours of business. No one in the office but the President and the Secretary can lock or unlock any of the VAULTS.

By the arrangements of this Company there can be no forgetting to lock the Vaults, which as has been shown above is one of the risks, and an important one too, with private Safes; nor could any grabber, thief, concerted raid from the street, or disturbance purposely gotten up in the office by pretended visitors, have the least chance of success.

In drawing up the Rules and Regulations and By-Laws of the Company before submitting them to counsel for legal criticism, the writer having no precedents to go by, as this was the FIRST SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY established in the world, devoted much thought and study to provide against every contin-

gency of Accident, Fraud or Violence; and the opinion of every one of the large number of the Company's dealers, so far as has come to the writer's knowledge, is that the object has been successfully accomplished.

The Board of Directors fully appreciate the great moral responsibility of the position they occupy as such before the community, and their well-known record is a sufficient guarantee that they will do their duty in looking after the management of the Institution; it also has the unremitting personal superintendence of the President.

The Moral Responsibility of neglecting to procure the Safest Safe Keeping to be had.

If as has been proved above, the present general mode of Safe Keeping Securities is unsafe, and if THIS COMPANY DOES OFFER A PLACE OF SAFE DEPOSIT, it is surely worth the while of any one having Securities of his own, or in Trust for others carefully to look to his duty in regard to them.

There can be no excuse in the expense; that is next to nothing, being but one-tenth of one per cent., *i. e.*, *one dollar on a Thousand Dollars of Coupon Bonds for a year.*

If a dwelling or store is burned, the owner who neglected to insure is considered to have defrauded his creditors or his family, if the pay of the one or the comfort of the other depends on the value of the property. So if a man dies, he is looked upon as an improvident and undutiful father if, having the means and the provision being necessary to his family's comfort, he did not provide for them by Life Insurance.

As to TRUST FUNDS, the law compels the Trustee to replace with Interest such funds when lost by his not availing himself of the *best security* for them *within his reach.*

Recent as well as old Law decisions have settled it, that it is by no means enough that we take as good care of such sacred property as we do with our own; we must take the best we are able, or be responsible for the results.

In all the large amount of securities handled since its commencement, THIS COMPANY HAS NEVER MET WITH A LOSS.

PERSONS AT A DISTANCE OR OUT OF THE CITY

Can make Deposits through the responsible Express Companies. Securities when with this Company are then in the best market for their instant sale or conversion, as well as for the collection of the Coupons or interest thereon; either or both of which can be collected and remitted to Depositors when desired,—through the mail by check payable to the order of the Depositor and therefore of no use to any one else if lost, or by Post Office Government Draft,—or in Bank Bills by Express, either of which renders its receipt by the Depositor absolutely sure.

The mere interest on the amounts we so often see offered as Rewards for the recovery of Stolen Securities would pay the rent *in perpetuity* of several of our smaller-sized safes.

Non-liability of Hotel Keepers.

The liability of a hotel keeper for money or securities in his safe under his charge from a guest, is *limited* to such an amount as his guest may be fairly supposed to require for *traveling expenses*, unless by special agreement otherwise, and that, whether a loss from the Hotel Safe occur through any professional thief, or Clerk or other Employe of the Hotel, or some of the Guests who often take the liberty of sitting or sauntering around behind the counter,—or by a forged order,—or by a false personation of the owner of the property put in the Safe, easily made in the hurry of business, when many Guests are leaving for some Boat or Train, as happened in a leading up-town Hotel, where a large amount of property was thus stolen.

All travelers understand that Securities, Jewelry, or other similar valuables in the room of the Guest are always at the owner's risk, and what that risk is, the frequent newspaper accounts of Hotel Thieves abundantly show.

Country Merchants and other Strangers in the City

May deposit with this Company, during their temporary stay, at special rates.

Fire Risk.

Fire Insurance Companies do not insure against loss by fire of Money, Books of Account, or Securities.

Business of this Company.

The Reception of Deposits for Safe-keeping

Of any articles of value, at a rate for Government Bonds and such securities, less than one-third the charge

of Insurance Companies against Fire alone,—in any amount small or large, and for any time,—or at the convenience of the Depositor without specifying any time—thus offering a special facility to those keeping no Bank account.

The Certificate of Deposit given contains a full description of the items of the Deposit which is delivered wholly or in part, whether valuable articles, bonds or coupons, whenever and as often as called for, precisely as deposited.

Deposits Under Seal—Contents Unknown.

Deposits of Family Plate, Specie, Securities or Papers in boxes or envelopes may be made under seal, *contents unknown* to this Company, accessible at all times to the depositor for withdrawal of any part or the whole.

The Company Rents Small Safes

Inside of its locked Burglar-proof Vaults, the Renter exclusively keeping the key, which will fit no other Safe therein, only the renter having the right of access to it and locking and unlocking it, always identifying himself before entering the vault and then being accompanied by the Safe-keeper. The lock is changed with every change of renter. For mutual protection a responsible introduction is invariably required of every Renter.

Each renter of a Safe and each depositor *may appoint a Deputy* to act in his place with the Company.

How Deposits can be made.

A Deposit may be made by the owner in person or by any one else for him, the Certificate given by the Com-

pany stating for whose account the deposit is made and on what terms and conditions both as to whom deliverable and the rate. It may be made deliverable to any one person, or to any number of persons, and on any conditions and terms the Depositor may dictate, even to requiring the presence of certain persons or a certain number of them;—and the conditions may be limited to a stated time or to the life of the depositor or of that of the person in interest, and provision may be made how it is to be deliverable in case of death.

A MARRIED WOMAN may make a deposit in her own name, deliverable to herself only or as she may direct; or a Husband may make a Deposit for account of his Wife, designating how it shall be deliverable.

The officers and employes of this Company are pledged to impart NO information of its transactions with its dealers.

TO WHOM THIS COMPANY MAY BE USEFUL.

Among the many classes whose wants the Company meets, may be named: all small or large holders, in this city or elsewhere, of GOVERNMENT COUPON BONDS, which being transferable by delivery require the SAFEST SAFE-KEEPING; Retired Capitalists, desks being provided where Cash Boxes may be opened; Merchants; Stock, Exchange, Bill and Money Brokers; Manufacturers, Mechanics, Tradesmen, Clergymen, Physicians, and other business and professional men; Families, Widows, and Single Women, for Family Plate, Jewelry, Family Relics or Souvenirs, Securities, or Papers of Value; *the large class of thrifty persons whose surroundings are unfavorable to the safe-keeping of Valuables;* Lawyers and their

Clients, whose papers in a suit, if lost by fire might not be replaceable; Officers of the Army or Navy, Masters of Vessels, or others much from home; Consignees of Specie or Bullion, and dealers therein or in Diamonds; Insurance, Railroad, Petroleum, Manufacturing, Mining, and other Corporations or Companies; Colleges, Academies, Lodges, and other Literary, Benevolent, Social or Religious Institutions with Securities or papers of value; Railroad Companies holding their own Bonds executed and waiting a market here; Banks and Bankers out of the City, for Gold or Securities, or whose officers may visit here, or for the lodgment of their Securities here for negotiation, either in a rented Safe or specially deposited; persons having no Bank account, for Bank Bills or Specie temporarily; or for funds held for a short time for others; persons going abroad or to California, or temporarily from home; persons at board; Foreigners transiently in the city with Money, Jewelry, Securities, or valuable Papers; Country Merchants visiting the city; persons within a few railroad hours from the city, and having business therein but no office; Americans residing abroad, who may leave their Securities here, the interest to be collected and remitted; Executors, Guardians or Trustees of Insolvent or other Estates; holders of valuable Papers or articles for Minor Children, or as a third party delivery contingent; members of firms, for their private business; claimants against Government, holders of Records, Account Books, valuable Papers, &c., not in current use, as Railroads, Petroleum Companies, Manufacturing, Mining and other Corporations, Firms existent or dissolved, &c.; Churches, for Communion Plate, duplicate Marriage Records, &c.; holders of Notes of Hand, of Vouchers of

Public or Private Trusts, or of Public or Private Testimonials, Deeds of Property or Trusts, Mortgages, Contracts, Powers of Attorney, Articles of Copartnership, Dissolution, or Assignment; Releases of Indebtedness, Legal Awards, Patent Papers, Surveyors' or Architectural Drawings, and Abstracts of Title, especially of country property where the Record Office may not be fire-proof, or of Policies of Life, Fire or Marine Insurance, Savings Bank Books, Evidences of Marriage, Birth or Death, valuable Letters, Manuscripts, or Papers to be opened after the death of the writer, collections of Coins, Copper Plates, Family Portraits, Paintings out of frame, Bronzes, Engravings, costly Laces, Shawls, &c., &c.

Our great difficulty is to reach the people with the information of the existence of such a Company and its uses; and then to impress each individual needing it with its necessity to him or herself, so as to induce prompt action.

But perhaps this business, like Life Insurance in its early history, must find its way gradually to public appreciation and custom, and if the business comes slowly, our Stockholders must console themselves with the hope that it will nevertheless ultimately come surely.

Procrastination,

in very many who know of the existence of this Company and appreciate its advantages, is one of the chief obstacles we have to contend with. They wait for a convenient season to secure their securities.

As the business of an Institution of this nature, although of acknowledged usefulness, must depend much upon personal mention and recommendation, we feel authorized to ask of all satisfied of its usefulness to call attention on every suitable opportunity to its objects, convenience, management and absolute security, until none who need it will neglect to use its advantages.

We have yet a number of Safes unrented and in our new Vaults ample room to meet any demand, while our capacity for Special Deposits is unlimited.

We shall be glad to furnish our Circulars and other advertising appliances to all disposed to respond to our above request.

There is hardly a reader of this to whom this Institution may not in some form be of use,—or who has not some friend to whom a mention of it would be of advantage.

The List on a preceding page of "To whom it may be useful" will doubtless bring to mind some person that you can serve by its mention.

We must in this as in all other good works, look to WIVES, SISTERS and MOTHERS to see that those who have Securities, surplus Plate or Jewelry, a Will, or important Papers, are effectually urged promptly to avail themselves of THE SAFETY THIS COMPANY OFFERS.

FRANCIS H. JENKS,
President.

GUARANTEE RATES.

	FOR ONE YEAR.		
Government and all other Coupon Securities, or those transferable by delivery, including Bank Bills, one-tenth of one per cent., or . . .	$1 00	per	$1,000
Government and all other Securities negotiable only by endorsement, one-twentieth of one per cent., or	50	"	1,000
Gold Coin or Bullion, one-eighth of one per cent., or	1 25	"	1,000
Silver Coin or Bullion, one-fifth of one per cent., or	2 00	"	1,000
Jewelry, Diamonds, Watches, one-quarter of one per cent., or	2 50	"	1,000
Silver Plate under Seal, one per cent., on the owner's estimate of full value, subject to adjustment according to bulk . . .	1 00	"	100

Deeds, Mortgages, Valuable Papers generally, when of no fixed value, $1.00 a year each, or according to bulk.

Wills, $5.00, which premium covers the remainder of the life of the maker, or $1 for one year.

Cash Boxes, or small Tin Trunks for papers of Bankers, Capitalists, Merchants, Lawyers, Tradesmen, Families, &c., will be received at $25.00 each box or trunk per year, contents unknown to the Company.

RENTAL OF SAFES.

The Company OFFERS FOR RENT, Renter exclusively holding the key, SAFES inside its Burglar-proof Vaults, at 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 60, 75 dollars each, per annum, according to size and location.

Coupons and Interest will be collected when desired, and remitted to the owner.

FOR LADIES

A private room with separate convenient desks is provided.

DIRECTORS
OF
THE SAFE DEPOSIT CO. OF NEW YORK.
CHARTERED APRIL, 1861.

HENRY A. SWIFT,
of Swift & Spedding, 85 Franklin Street.
COURTLANDT PALMER,
1 Barclay Street.
HON. JAS. R. WHITING,
299 Mulberry Street.
ALEX HOLLAND,
Treasurer American Express Company.
DAVID OGDEN,
63 Wall Street.
CHAS. L. TIFFANY,
Tiffany & Co., 550 Broadway.
JACOB RUSSELL,
Cashier N. Y. Gold Exchange Bank.
A. D. HOPE,
Pres't First National Bank of Somerville, N. J.,
103 Liberty Street, N. Y.
I. C. BABCOCK,
Cashier Adams Express Co.
W. C. SHELDON,
Buckley, Sheldon & Co., 75 Leonard Street.
JOSEPH J. BICKNELL,
191 Broadway.
S. D. MILLS,
7 Jauncey Court, N. Y.
FRANCIS H. JENKS.

FRANCIS H. JENKS,
President.

FREDERICK FOSTER,
Secretary

The Charter confines the business of the Company to the Safe-keeping of Valuables, and imposes a PERSONAL LIABILITY upon the Stockholders, to an amount equal and additional to the Stock held.

OFFICE HOURS—From 9 o'clock A. M. to 4 o'clock P. M.

The premises will be shown to Visitors should curiosity or interest induce a desire to see them.
Circulars will be forwarded on request.